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ABSTRACT

This paper presents a brief outline of the history of cultural relations between Romania and the United States. Instances are cited of the first mentions in Romanian writing of American and specifically United States life. A history is given of the major American literary works translated into Romanian. Examples of Romanian works show the interest of Romanians in American scientists, technicians, and politicians. The introduction of American dance and music to Romania is discussed. Centers of historiographical research are cited which contributed greatly to close Romanian-American relations. Finally, the influence of Romanian music groups in introducing Romanian culture to America is mentioned. (AM)

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On Romanian - American Cultural Relations*

by

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First of all, I wish to express whole-heartedly my gratitude to Professor Eugene Rice, Chairman of the Department of History at Columbia University and eminent scientist, who kindly introduced me. At the same time, let me convey to you the warmest greetings from the University of Bucharest, from its teaching staff and from its present term sixty-five thousand students.

It is an honor and a pleasure for me to begin a course of lectures on the Romanian Civilization, in this important and ancient American University. The chair of Romanian civilization at Columbia bears the name of late Nicolae Iorga, the well-known Romanian historian whose multiple personality and prodigious creative capacity the American professor, John Campbell, evoked with talent, sympathy and, at the same time, objectivity.

My intention is to give a series of lectures on Romanian history in the framework of South-Eastern Europe. Every people's history is closely linked to the history of its neighbors; the existing mutual relations of political, economic and cultural nature must be considered in order to understand exactly the historical development. Consequently and naturally, I will show the relations which existed between the R o m a n i a n People and the Balkan Peninsula Peoples - Greeks, Turks, Serbians, Croats, Bulgarians, Albanians, and Montenegrins. On another hand, I shall have to consider the relations, non less important, which the Romanian People maintained with the other neighboring peoples, that is the Hungarians, the Czechoslovaks, the Poles, the Russians and the Tartars. Naturally, I will aim at presenting the t r u t h on the historical events I shall expose.

I do not start from preconceived thesis, but from f a c t s documentaryly proved, in order to draw the respective conclusions. It is my old and constant conviction that you cannot serve historiography, the motherland and the humanity unless you tell the truth. Untruth, even if apparently and momentarily might serve a cause, always ends in turning against that cause and against the man who make use of it.

I shall expose political, institutional, economic, social and cultural facts. All of them coexist in every epoch of historical development, but their intensity is not constant. At one moment political factors are preponderant, at others, the social or cultural factors; however, the economic basis constantly remains an important factor in all epochs.

More than three years ago, in the fall of 1968 I lectured in ten American universities, at Boston, Pittsburgh, Champaign, Bloomington, Tucson, Boulder, Denver, San-Francisco, Seattle and Detroit. I recorded my impressions from that first contact with the American universities and in general, with the People and country of the United States in the volume "Travelling Diary", published in the Romanian language in Bucharest last Spring, a book that was particularly welcomed by the Romanian public, the entire edition of 10,000 copies having gone out of print in three days.

Thirty eight years before my first coming here, the Romanian historian Nicolae Iorga toured the United States. Then Iorga lectured in Bucharest on his tour; he published these lectures together with his travelling-notes in one volume printed in 1930 at Valenii-de-Munte, 90 km. north of Bucharest, a town where he used to hold summer courses; the book was translated into English in 1938, under the title "My American Lectures."

To imagine, however, that cultural American-Romanian relations began with this above mentioned travel, id est, forty-two years ago, would be erroneous. They are much older as I propose myself to demonstrate briefly in this first lecture. Their history has not yet been written; I hope, provided circumstances and health help me, I shall be lucky enough to write this history in the wider framework of political and economic relations between our two Peoples. In general, the American continent has been known in the Romanian principalities even since the XVI-th century, through the cosmographies, such as Sebastian Munster's that extensively circulated all over Europe (1). Later, at the end of XVII-th century, the Wallachian chronicler Radu Popescu, whose chronicle contains many elements of universal history, states: "Christopher Columbus... discovered America, the New World, at the Spaniards' expenses; which world was to us unknown as our world was to them." (2) America is also mentioned in various history and geography text-books of the XVIII-th century, as was for instance "The History of America" a text-book compiled in 1795 by Gherasim the Archdeacon of Iasi Metropolis, which gives a many sided description of America. (3) She is mentioned, naturally, in the planisphere of the great Wallachian dignitary, Iordache Golescu, printed in 1800, in Vienna. (4) But if the information given until then concerned America in general, with the first Romanian newspapers, news concerning the United States territory, people and social life begin to appear. Thus in the Iasi newspaper Albina Romaneasca, issued in 1829, we find a description of Niagara cataract and of the attempts to cross it. (5) In a Bucharest newspaper, Curierul Romanesc, an information is published in 1831 concerning

"The Central Prohibition Society of America" i.e. the struggle against alcoholic consumption. (6) In 1838 we find a similar information in the first Romanian newspaper from Transylvania, which was issued at Brasov. (7)

In three successive issues of the above mentioned Moldavian newspaper Albina Romaneasca, (8) a series of articles appear in 1835, entitled "On the United States of America"; they are in fact translated fragments from Gustave de Beaumont's work on the aboriginal inhabitants, the Red-Skins (9). We find other articles on the same Red-Skins in the Moldavian periodical Icoana Lumei (the World's Mirror), describing their customs and faiths, and their way of building their tents. (10) The problem of the blackmen in the United States, their slavery condition, raised a similar interest. From its first year of appearance, in 1836, the Bucharest magazine, Muzeul National (The National Museum) published an article concerning the Society established in the United States for the abolition of slavery. It is shown that this Society "endevours to facilitate the means to liberate step by step those blackmen who will behave and work well." "The best system as considered by this society - the article goes on - is the colonization, which is already practiced in Scotland by Mr. Owen and in America by the Moravians, the Quakers and lastly by the Harmonists. (11)

The black slaves problem is debated in other articles too, namely in Curierul Romanesc of Bucharest (12), in Gazeta Transilvaniei, of Brasov (13) and, in Universu, also of Bucharest (14). In this last periodical it is shown in 1846, under the title "A State Without Slaves", that a law was issued in the new State of Oregon according to which "the slave-owners

should liberate the slaves, and if not, all slaves will become free in two years time, by State Order. (15) In the same year 1846 the above mentioned Wallachian periodical, Curierul Romanesc, points out the struggle that is going on in the United States for the abolition of blackmen slavery and quotes in the respect the publications "The True American" and "Christian Intelligencer". (16) But besides the articles dedicated to the Red-Skins and to the Blackmen, we also find a series of articles dealing with all kinds of aspects and circumstances of the land and people of the United States. Thus a long article appeared in 1836, in fact a translation from the French newspaper "Le Constitutionnel", concerning the United States penitentiary system compared to the French one. (17) Another article from 1840, pointing out the competition made by the United States in wheat trade which resulted in a lowering of wheat prices in the Mediterranian ports. (18) Two years before an information appeared in the periodical Romania in Bucharest, regarding a locomotive moved "by magnetic electric power", locomotive invented by Dawenport in America. (19) In 1842, the Romanian journal Foaie pentru minte, inima si literatura (Leaflet for Mind, Heart and Literature) in Brasov emphasizes the liberty granted to women in North America, in comparison with those of Western Europe. (20) In 1846, "Curierul Romanesc" informs that in the United States a Society has been founded to propagate the idea of universal peace. (21) The following year in Iaşi as well as in Bucharest the recently voted United States Law against gambling in public is commented as being useful and necessary (22). In the revolutionary year 1848, the Bucharest journal "Nationalul", reproducing a speech made at the Revolutionary Club in Craiova - Oltenia's

Capital -, on the fight for liberty, points out, among other features, the aspect of this fight in the U.S.A. and in France (23). In the following year there is an article in which American agricultural products are compared to those of Turkey (24). In 1849-1850, a series of three articles on California, articles inspired by the discovery of her gold riches. The largest of these articles is a reproduction of D.T. Butlerking's official report on the travel he made in the new Eldorado in 1849, with details on the land, climate, population, the historical past and, particularly, on the mineral wealth (25).

In the first half of the XIX-th century, namely in 1843, the first trader bearing the United States of America's flag makes its appearance on the maritime Danube (26). In 1859 the number of such traders rises to 11, in 1861 to 19 and in 1862 to 22. As a consequence the first American consul arrive. (27) A recent research specifies that the appointment of the first United States consul in Galati, in the person of Henry T. Romentze, was made on July 28, 1858, but he took up his duties only at the beginning of 1859. (28)

However, in 1850 three periodicals, among which the official bulletin of the Moldavian State, announces the appointment of a United States vice-consul in Galati; his name was Anton Negroponte. (29)

But prior to the appointment of the first consul, even before the arrival of the first American ship in the waters of the maritime Danube, the Romanian public was introduced to the great literary works of the United States. At the beginning, these works were not translated directly from English since very few people knew English in the Romanian Principalities

at that time; so they were translated from French or German. The first American work translated into the Romanian language was the Autobiography of Benjamin Franklin, a fragment of which was published in 1839, in the magazine "Vestitorul Bisericesc" (The Churches Herald) in Buzau - Wallachian Bishop's See - under the title: "Benjamin Franklin's Moral Improvement Plan". (30)

Two years later, in 1841, an extract is issued in Iasi, Moldavia's capital, in the journal "The Moldo-Romanian Gleaner" ("Spicuitorul Moldo-Roman") from the work of this great American statesman, nature researcher and enlightenment thinker, namely the work regarding Old Richards Almanac.(31)

We must mention with satisfaction that in 1748 Franklin met in Philadelphia an orthodox Romanian priest of Transylvania, whose name was Samuel Demian and who had some experience in the field of electricity. They became friends. (32)

In the very year of the Unification of the Romanian Principalities, in 1859, a selection of Benjamin Franklin's work appears in Bucharest under the generic title "Opere alese" (Selected Works) dedicated mainly to the diligent youth. (33) In the foreword, the author of that selection, I. M. Riureanu, appreciates Franklin as a "Socrates of modern times" and the "truthful follower of Christ's teachings". (34) Riureanu's selection enjoyed a particular success as demonstrated by the number of editions: the 2nd in 1860, the 3rd in 1868, the 4th in 1872 and the 5th in 1888.(35) Another translation is that which came out in Iasi in 1864, under the title "The knowledge of experienced Ricu or the way to happiness" - (Stiinta lui Ricu cel pătit sau calea catre fericire"); it belongs to archimandrite

Valahilu Latesiu. (36) Then, chronologically, follows a new translation of "Old Richard's Almanac", made by P. S. Aurelian, the future prime minister of Romania, and printed in Bucharest in 1869; (37) a second edition of that new translation comes out in 1874. (38) The last translation before World War I belongs to Ioan N. Licu, a lawyer of Botosani, a town of North-Moldavia; it is printed in the mentioned town in 1896, under the title "Grandfather Albu's Science...the Art of Making Money (The Way to California)"/Sciinta lui Mos Albu...mestesugul de a face stare (Drumul la California)". (39) The most comprehensive Romanian edition of Benjamin Franklin's Autobiography, with the completions of William MacDonald (translated directly from English by the Priest F.M. Gildau) was printed in 1942 in Bucharest. (40) How significant! Exactly when we were at war with you.

The interest raised by the life and works of Benjamin Franklin in the Romanian Lands also results from the works written about him, beginning with a lecture delivered at the gymnasium of Brad (Transylvania) and printed in 1907. (41) This was followed by three works published in 1933, (42) 1942, (43) also during the war, - this one under the significant title "The Lightning Vanquished. The Life Of Great Franklin, the inventor of Lightning-Rod" (Traznetul invins. Viata marelui Franklin, inventatorul paratrasnetului") - and in 1957, (44) and ended with Ion Sava Nanu's recent work, printed in 1967 in Bucharest. (45).

The work of Harriet Beecher Stowe, "Uncle Tom's Cabin" regarding the life of blackmen in the U.S. was also greatly appreciated in the Romanian Lands. The first translation not directly from English but from French, was made by Professor Dimitrie Pop, and printed in two volumes in Iasi in

1853, that is 119 years ago. (46)

Significantly enough, in the same year and also in Iasi a new translation was issued, also from French, after Leon Pilatte's edition; this translation was made by the man of letters and editor Teodor Codrescu. It was accompanied - the fact is important - by a study on slavery, made by Mihail Kogalniceanu, future prime-minister and the closest collaborator of Prince Alexandru Ioan Cuza, during whose reign the Unification of the Romanian Principalities and the great reforms of liberal character took place. (47) The joint publication of that study on slavery with the work of Harriet Beecher Stowe may be explained by the fact that in Moldavia as well as in Wallachia the problem of the liberation of the Boyard's Gipsies - those owned by the Voivode and monasteries had been previously liberated - was topical; proportionately speaking. that problem was similar to the problem of the liberation of the Blackmen in the U.S. In fact the Gypsies owned by the boyards will be freed in 1855 in Moldavia and in 1856 in Wallachia. With no exageration, it may be said that the American writer's work contributed to the achievement, one moment earlier, of the liberation of boyards' slaves in the Romanian Principalities. But the classical work of Harriet Beecher Stowe had also other numerous translations into Romanian. We quote that of C. D. Moldoveanu, the first edition of which appeared in 1913, (48) and the second in 1928; (49) - then that of socialist Iosif Nadejde, (50) and also another two editions between the two world wars. (51) We point out, at last, the fine translations of Mihnea Gheorghiu, first edition published in 1954, (52) third edition in 1965; (53) a popular edition was also issued in the well-known collection "Biblioteca pentru toti" (Everyman's

Library) in two successive editions, in 1967 (54) - and 1969. (55) As it can be noticed this work enjoyed a particular appreciation among the Romanian public.

The United States writer, who enjoyed the greatest popularity in Romania has undoubtedly been Mark Twain. The translations of his works are so numerous, in the interval 1888-date of the first translation and 1966, that it was necessary to elaborate a bibliography of 48 pages, which was made by Dorothea Sasu - Timerman and published in 1967, under the patronage of the Romanian Institute for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries (56). Of course it is impossible and not necessary to list here all these translations; their number reach 152 titles and 41 references and studies on Mark Twain.

We shall only mention some of the most important of them. Thus, the translation by Mihail Negru (57) of the work on the "Woman's Rights" in 1912, then Em. Pascutti's translation of the well-known works "Tom Sawyer" (58) and "Huckleberry Finn's Adventures and Travels" (59). In the interval 1954-1958, four volumes of "Works" appeared in Bucharest at the Publishing House for Literature and Art, in the collection "Classics of Universal Literature". In 1955 the translation of the "The Prince and the Pauper" (60) was published and in 1964 "Life on Mississippi", in the beautiful translation of the well-known americanologist and art critic, the late Petru Comarnescu (61).

Edgar Allan Poe has also been particularly appreciated by the Romanian public. The first translation, as far as I know, is due to Em. Pagano and dates from 1892: it is Indoitul asasinat din strada Morgue (Murders in the

Rue Morgue) (62). Three other stories - among which - Moartea rosie (The Mask of the Red Death) were translated in 1909 by A. Luca (63). They were followed by the volume "Nuvele extraordinare" (Extraordinary Short Stories) that came out in 1910 in the remarkable translation of Barbu Constantinescu (64) and by the short story Ingropat de viu (Burried Alive), translated the next year (65). A special mention deserves the translation of Poe's Poems, made by Emil Gulian and accompanied by a comprehensive introductory study by the same (66). After the second world war, a noteworthy edition of Selected Writings (Scrieri alese), in two volumes comes out in 1963, the translation of the prose texts belonging to Ion Vinea and of the verses to Emil Gulian and Dan Botta, all three well-known writers. The Introductory Study is signed by Prof. Zoe Dumitrescu-Busulenga, head of chair of Universal Literature History, at Bucharest University (67). Given the success of those "Selected Writings" a new edition comes out in 1968 (68) and a third one in 1969 (69) the two volumes being united into a single one.

We must not imagine that the above mentioned American authors were the only to be translated before the first world war. Former minister of education of Romania, the aesthetician Titu Maiorescu, prime-minister in 1912-1913 - translated from Bret Harte; a first edition was published in 1882 (70); another, in 1902 (71). We also point out the translation of Ed. Bellamy's novel, Looking Backward, published in Bucharest in 1891 (72); a new edition, this time translated by Sarina Cassvan, will be published in 1920 (73).

One must also add to the translations of literary work those from

the field of science. The psychologist and pragmatic philosopher William James attracted the attention of the Romanian circles. In 1911, that is one year after his death, the translation of Psychology and Education (Psihologie si educatie) was published in Bucharest (74). The success came immediately: a new edition was published after one year's interval, in 1912 (75).

Another fact deserves to be mentioned: James' work met an echo not only in the Capital City but also in smaller centers. Thus, at Calafat, a town in Oltenia, the work The Will to Believe ("Vointa spre credinta") is published in 1916 (76) and at Rimnicul Vilcea, another Oltenian town, the chapter The Habit ("Deprinderea") from James' "Psychology" (77).

The inter-world wars period is first of all characterized by the numerous translations of novels which were made mostly from English directly. Jack London, Pearl Buck, Louis Bromfield and Margaret Mitchell are the preferred authors. Jack London, who in his youth worked hard, practicing all kinds of professions and whose work not only presents life in the frozen Alaskian North and in the warm seas of the South, but also the contemporary world's social problems, is attracting a very wide circle of readers, comprising young people as well as working people and generally all those who wished to know other horizons, different of their own. So, no wonder that almost his entire work has been translated into Romanian, beginning with Whitefang (78) which was translated in successive editions between 1928-1970 (79).

One after the other, his novels and stories selections appear, from Martin Eden (80) to John Barleycorn, the last one translated under the

Romanian title of Alcohol (81), from Ratacitor printre stele (The Star Rover) (82) to A Son of the Sun (83).

The same desire of knowing foreign horizons, fardistant countries and particular customs is at the basis of the interest shown to Pearl Buck's works, Nobel Prize 1938 for literature, equally attractive by the humanity and generosity elements involved. Dintii balaurului (Dragon Seed) translated by Iulian Giurgea had four successive editions (84), there were also four editions published for Casa de lut (85) (House of Earth); Exilata (The Exile) reaches the third edition (86). exactly as Vint de rasarit, vint de apus (87) (East Wind - West Wind).

The other novels by Pearl Buck are translated into Romanian too: Mama (The Mother) (88), the author of the translation being the poet and writer Camil Baltazar, Inger luptator (Fighting Angel) (89), Ogorul (The Good Earth) (90), Patriotul (The Patriot) (91). The Romanian public is more closely introduced to the contemporary life of the great Chinese nation, to the problems and currents who agitated this nation's life.

Louis Bromfield's novels also enjoyed popularity, though less than Jack London's and Pearl Buck's works. The following novels by Louis Bromfield have been translated: Between two worlds (Intre doua lumi), with two editions (92), A Modern Hero (Un erou modern) (93) and The Rains Came (Vin ploile) (94), the last in two volumes. The classical novel of Margaret Mitchell Gone With the Wind enjoyed however the greatest success. The translation by Mary Polichroniade came out in 1940, as the first edition (95). For the same year, the second edition followed (96); the third (97) and the fourth (98), appeared in 1941, the fifth edition in

1943 (99)-always at war with you-and after the break caused by the second world war and its consequences, a new edition came out recently, in 1970 (100).

Dramaturgy was known through Eugene O'Neil's plays, first Strange Interlude, translated by Petru Comarnescu (101) and played at the National Theatre. Anna Christie was translated by Dina Cocea. 102) Five other plays were translated and played after the second world war.

Poetry is represented by Longfellow, at the beginning of this century, in the translation of Nicolas Iorga, by the poems of Walt Whitman, translated by the art critic Al. Busuioceanu and published in 1925, accompanied by his introductory study. (103) A distinguished Romanian poet, Al. T. Stamatiad, translated from several American poets, namely, Edgar Poe, Ludovic Gilmor, David O'Neil and Marion Strobel. (104)

However, not only American writers- novelists, short story writers, poets, dramatists - draw the attention of the Romanian public, but also scientists and technicians as well as politicians. None less than five writings on the life and work of Thomas Alva Edison, the inventor of the bulb and of the phonograph, have been printed in Romania, beginning with 1932, three of them written by Univ. Prof. G.G. Longinescu, (105) Prof. C. Gh. Bradeteanu (106) and the writer Mihail Drumes (107). With respect to Henry Ford, we quote first a presentation of his life and his industrial methods, as well as of his economic and philosophic ideas, written by Eug. Marius Cioc and printed in 1932. (108) Two years later, H. Ford's autobiographical work My Life and Work ("Viata si opera mea") (109) was published in Bucharest.

Referring to statesmen, we point out the translation into Romanian of a work on George Washington, founder of the U.S. (George Washington, fondatorul Statelor Unite). (110) On another hand the American authorities were informed about the economic, political and social life in Romania, through the reports sent by American consuls in Galati and Bucharest, as from the second half of the XIX-th century. (111) From 1880, the U.S. Representation in Romania was called a legation. (112) These informations were completed with the relations given by the Romanian delegation sent to the U.S. in 1917 in order to inform the American authorities and public opinion on the justice of the Romanian cause. (113)

In this brief exposé on the cultural relations between the U.S. and Romania, some words on music and dance cannot be omitted.

Even during the two years of neutrality (1914-1916) before Romania entered the first World War on the side of the Entente, Bob Hopkins, the American black dancer and singer initiated Bucharest inhabitants into the American thrilling rhythmic dances as well as into the nostalgic songs of Black people. (114) Between the two World Wars the Jazz-music met with a large audience among the Romanian towns youth, as well as different American dances: Fox-trot, Shimmy, Charleston, etc. The American ballet, opposed to the classical one, begins to be known.

On another side, the population of the U.S. gets for the first time into touch with the Romanian Folk-and-Fine-Art music through the choruses, - composed of amateurs - which begin to be set up from the first years of the XXth century, in the centers of Romanian emigrants in Detroit, Dearborn, etc., to which are also added the impressions of instrumentalists

travelling through Romania. (115)

The music of George Enescu and the sculpture of Constantin Brancusi, both artists of world fame, produced a great impression in the United States and have been unanimously admired. (116)

The American travellers who spent a longer time in Romania are also a precious source of information for their compatriots. We quote in that respect the chapter "Bucharest" from Harry de Windt's work published in 1908, under the title "Turkey and the Balkan States;" (117) then the impressions of Ruhl Arthur Brown, who travelled through Romania and printed his book in New York in 1917, (118) and the work of William De Lignemare, My Impressions of Romania. (119)

One may assert that by the end of the inter-war period the various branches of the American literature (novel, short story, poetry, dramaturgy) was familiar to the Romanian public, some of the representatives of this literature enjoying even a particular notoriety. Equally well known figures were some exponents of American science and technique as were Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Alva Edison and Henry Ford, the last being considered a typical representative of the American motor-cars industry, whose products had found a good market in Romania. Among the political personalities, besides George Washington, Benjamin Franklin and Woodrow Wilson who were popularized in secondary school text-books of universal history and other works (120), we can mention Franklin Delano Roosevelt, whose "New Deal" had attracted the attention of the whole contemporary world. In the final part of the second world war, Romania aroused the strong interest of the American Nation, by the national insurrection of

23 August 1944, which was an act of great political and military importance. She essentially contributed to the dislocation and the collapse of the German defense-system in South-East Europe, thus, according to the appreciation of competent factors, shortening the war by six months. Considering the effectives engaged in the battle on the side of the allies - 538,586 soldiers - Romania was the fourth contributing military power after the United States, the Soviet Union and Great Britain.

After the second world war the translations from the American literature were resumed, at a slower pace until 1964 and in bigger numbers after that year. The next beginning is made by the translations from the works of the great novelist Ernest Hemingway. Even since 1945, For Whom the Bell Tolls (121) was published in Romania; the celebrated novel is translated by Eugene Schileru and J. A. Bryes; the translation of some short stories follows in 1946 (122) and in 1958. (123) The fact that the volume including the translation of two of Hemingway's novels, A Farewell to Arms and To Have and Have Not, published in 1961 (124) in 20,195 copies sold out in a few hours in Bucharest, demonstrates how much the Romanian readers appreciate Hemingway. A new mass-edition (50,000 copies) came out in 1971 in the collection Biblioteca pentru toti (Everyman's Library). In 1966 an ample study on Hemingway was published by Radu Lupan. (125) A special consideration was also given to William Faulkner. In the interval 1957-1969 an important number of translations were printed from Faulkner's work, their author being mostly Andrei Ion Deleanu, the literary from belonging to the great Romanian writer Eugen Barbu; (126) other translations were Radu Lupan (127) and Margareta Sterian. (128)

The short-stories volume The Bear (Ursul), was issued in 1966 in the popular collection Biblioteca pentru toti (Everyman's Library) in 60,000 copies and so was The Mansion (Casa cu coloane) whose two volumes went out of stock very quickly. A comprehensive and well-documented study by Sorin Alexandrescu (129) exists in Romanian, on this great American author, who in 1950 was awarded the Nobel Prize.

John Dos Passos' work is also known and appreciated by the Romanian readers. Three of his representative novels The 42nd Parallel (Paralela 42), Ninteen Nineteen and The Big Money (Marile afaceri) translated by Radu Lupan, came out in 1968, forming three volumes under the generic title S.U.A. (i.e. the United States of America) (130). Like Faulkner, Dos Passos is presenting us large frescos of American life contemporary to him. We may consider him not as "a kind of second-hand historian", as he characterized himself, but a great historian, who succeeded in evoking for the future generations, his epoch in some of its aspects, even more vividly than professional historians. In my opinion, this judgment may be also applyed to Faulkner and Hemingway, and in general to all great writers.

Through translations the Romanian public has also been introduced to other works of the American literature. Books were printed from the works of A. Abbot, (131) Benjamin Appel, (132) Isaac Asimov, (133) and Andersen Sherwood. (134) This last author was considered by Faulkner, "the father of my entire generation - of Hemingway, Erskine Caldwell, Thomas Wolfe, Dos Passos".

The American poetry has not been ignored either. Translations of Walt Whitman's work were published in 1950 (135) - a new edition in 1958 (136) then in 1956 when a volume of Selected Works 9592 p) is issued, (137) finally in 1960 (138) - each time the translator and

commentator being Mihnea Gheorghiu, a well-known literary and artistic personality. The Song of Hiawatha (Cintarea lui Haiavata), by Henry Longfellow was published in a mass-edition, in 1967, translated by Mihail Maievski, prefaced by Dan Grigorescu (139) the present director of the Romanian Library in New York and an expert in American literature.

In 1969, two volumes of poetry follow, the first by Emily Dickinson (140) in the translation of the poetess Veronica Porumbacu, also prefaced by Dan Grigorescu, the second by Robert Frost. (141) Other translations from Karl Sandburg, Edgar Lee Masters and Stevens Wallace were published in 1966, 1968, and 1970. (142) We add, last but not least, the translations of contemporary American poets, due to the very reverent archimandrite Bartolomew Anania, the known Romanian writer. (143)

In the field of dramaturgy, translations of Eugene O'Neil continue, as for instance: Emperor Jones (Imparatul Jones) in 1958; (144) a decade later appeared a fine edition in three volumes (145) of that great American playwriter's work. Other translations also appear of which we list, chronologically: Sutton Vane, (146) Outwards Bound, translated by the well-known Romanian writer N. D. Cocea; Howard Fast's Thirty Pieces of Silver (Treizeci de Arginti) translated by Emma Beniuc; (147) Arthur Miller's The Crucible translated by Mihnea Gheorghiu and Alf Adania; (148) John Steinbeck's Of Mice and Men, (Despre cameni si soareci) translated by Profira Sadoveanu and Sima Zamfir; (149) Albert Maltz's, The Morrison Case; (150) William Saroyan's, The Oyster and the Pearl (Stridia si Perla), in Romanian by Paul B. Marian. (151)

An anthology in two volumes of American Contemporary Theatre with

a foreword and introductory notes by Petru Comarnescu came out in 1967. The first volume contains a selection of plays by Eugene O'Neill, Maxwell Anderson, Robert Sherwood, Thornton Wilder, the second volume some of Clifford Odets', William Saroyan's, Tennessee Williams', Arthur Miller's and Edward Albee's plays. (152)

In the field of humanities, the closest relations were registered in historiography. In several university centers of the U.S., following the tradition of T. W. Riker and Charles Upson Clark, there are chairs devoted to the study of East and South-East European history, implicitely to the study of the history of the Romanian people. After the second world war a series of volumes and articles have come out referring to Romania's history. Thus, besides the Institute on East Central Europe at Columbia University, we point out Boulder's Department of History Chair at the University of Colorado, the head of which, Professor St. Fischer-Galati, published two volumes of contemporary Romanian history, one in 1967, under the title The New Romania. From People's Democracy to Socialist Republic, (253) the other in 1970, entitled 20th Century Romania; (154) moreover, numerous articles referring to past Romanian facts and personalities have been published in the Department's review "East European Quarterly", (155) now in its sixth year of publication. The same review has published in cooperation with Columbia University's Publishing House the study of a young Romanian researcher, Vlad Georgescu, Political Ideas and the Enlightenment in the Romanian Principalities, 1756 - 1831, New York, 1971.

A second center is Bloomington (University of Indiana), where professors Charles and Barbara Jelavich in their works related to South-

Eastern and Eastern Europe often deal with problems of Romanian history. (156) In Champaign (University of Illinois), professor Keith Hitchins issued a volume dealing with the history of the National movement in Transylvania, (157) different articles (158) as well as a yearbook, Rumanian Studies (1970), with the collaboration of Romanian and foreign scholars. A fourth center is at Boston College, where Professors Radu Florescu and Raymond MacNally are publishing with the very person who is just having the pleasure of lecturing before you and with a group of researchers of Romania and Great Britain a volume on the real Dracula, that is on the Wallachian Prince Vlad the Impaler, also surnamed Draculea. (159) Other five centers are at the Universities of Pittsburgh - Professor James Clark, - of Tucson - Professor Fred Kellog, - of Seattle - Professor Peter Sugar, - of Detroit - Professor Fred Kelly and of Troy - professor Sherman Spector. By their activity, all these colleagues are contributing to the spreading of information on South-Eastern Europe, hence on Romania. So do also the works of other American scholars, as the Economic Development of Romania, by Michael Montias, published in 1967, and Romania, A Profile, by Ian Matley, published in 1970, and the works of Romanians living in the United States either permanently or for a limited time, as diplomats, owners of a scholarship, researchers - generally candidates to a doctor's degree. From the first category, we mention the works of Professors George Palade, Georgescu-Roegen and Mircea Eliade; from the second, the works of Silviu Brucan, not always objective, (160) and the volume of Dan Grigorescu, Thirteen American Writers. (161) The candidates to a doctor's degree are preparing these on electronics, biology, atomic physics, etc. at Berkeley, Rockefeller, Boston (M.I.T.);

Harvard, Michigan and other universities.

Romanian scholars were elected as members of American Academies, while American scholars became members of Romanian Academies or doctors "Honoris causa" of Romanian Universities. In 1961, the known biologist, George Palade, Professor at the Rockefeller University, was elected member of the American Academy of Sciences; in 1968 Professor Elie Carafoli was elected president of the International Association of Astronautics.

We add that other professors at American Universities are of Romanian origin: besides the above mentioned, we cite exampli gratia, Professors Radu Florescu, Anghel Rugina, Nicolae Iliescu, Mircea Fotino, Alexandru Moisi, all of them in Boston and Cambridge, and Professor Racz in New York.

With respect to Romanian travellers in the United States apart from the works already mentioned, we also point out the reportages of Joan Grigorescu - some of them published in the periodical "Contemporanul" and also some notes of the painter Margareta Sterian on New York and Niagara Falls. (162) The publication of these travelling accounts contributed to the popularization of the United States among Romanian citizens as did some doctor's degree these, for instance, Mariana Zlatco's thesis on the Contribution of the United States to the Organization of International Relations and to the Development of International Law (Contributia Statelor Unite la organizares relatiior internationale si in dezvoltarea dreptului international). (163)

The series of works in English published in the collection Biblioteca Historica Romaniae, under the direction of Miron Constantinescu, President of the Academy of Social and Political Sciences, are of great importance for the diffusion of Romanian researchers' latest results in American and

English Scientific Circles; these works concern the archeology, as well as the political, social, economic and cultural history of the Romanian people. (164)

A notable contribution in introducing Romania to American citizens is due to musical tours performed by Romanian artists. In two successive years, in 1968 and 1971, the ensembles Ciocirlea and Rapsodia Romana (The Skylark and The Romanian Rhapsody) demonstrated, in numerous American towns the beauty of the Romanian songs, costumes and dance. The chronicles published by the American newspapers on such shows are unanimously laudatory. (165) The same high appreciation was expressed for the concert given by the Madrigal Choir of Bucharest Conservatory, during its 1969 tour. As an example we reproduce the conclusion of the article published by the Washington Post after the performance, which took place at the beginning of October 1969 in the United States Capital: "No one could deny the exceptional qualities of Bucharest chamber chorus. It is hardly understandable how in a six years' time the conductor of the chorus, Marin Constantin, has managed to forge such an impressive ensemble, superb by sonority, vocal stability, perfect in its faultless musicality. (166) While Leopold Stokowski, the famous conductor added: "Listening to the "Madrigal" I had the most sure sensation of perfection." (167) In its turn, the Romanian public has been acquainted with American contemporary music by the intermediate of jazz orchestras, and their reputed soloists, that performed in Bucharest, by the intermediate of Gershwin's music, the composer of the famous "Porgy and Bess" and by numerous records of celebrated melodies: spirituals, lullabies, blues, operetta arias (My Fair Lady) etc.

American dances too - Rock-and-Roll, Jerk etc. - were rapidly adopted by young people of the towns.

At the end of this lecture, might I say that I only tried to lay before you the long-standing traditions and the complexity of the cultural relations between the American and Romanian nations. It is only an outline which will be deepened by further researches. Nevertheless, it shows that these relations started a hundred and thirty three years ago, and extended gradually. We wish them to devleop continually, thus contributing to the strengthening of mutual understanding and esteem. Premisses are good, as has been demonstrated by the recent visits of President Nixon to Romania and of President Ceausescu to the United States. We shall be glad if this course on Romanian Civilization delivered at the School of International Affairs of Columbia University and the Romanian Library in New York, as well as the American Library in Bucharest, will contribute to the deepening of the cultural relations between our countries.

NOTES

1. For these cosmographies see Const C. Giurescu, Introducere la Grigore Ureche Vornicul si Simion Dascalul, Letopisetul Tarii Moldovei (Introduction to Grigore Ureche and Simion Dascalul, The Chornicle of Moldavia), III-d ed., Craiova, (1939), pages LXIV - LXVIII.

2. Radu Popescu, Istoriile Domnilor Tarii Romanesti (The History of Wallachia's Voievods), Constant Grecescu edition, Bucharest, 1963, p.35.

3. Rom. manuscript No. 40, at the S.R.R. Academy, Bucharest. Uncomplete manuscript.

4. A copy is to be found in the Maps Cabinet of S.R.R. Academy.

5. I-st year (1829), p. 241-242.

6. III-d year (1831), p.36.

7. Foaie pentru minte, inima si literatura (Leaflet for mind, heart and literature), I (1938), p. 167 - 168.

8. VII-th year (1838) no. 18, p. 65-66; no. 19 p. 70 no. 20 p.74.

9. T. Codrescu, Oamenii cu pielea rosiatica (Men with Reddish Skin), in Icoana lumei (the World's Mirror), II (1846), p. 187-188.

10. T. Codrescu, Cortul oamenilor cu piele rosietica (The Tent of Reddish Skin Men), in Icoana lumei (the World's Mirror) II (1846), p. 189-190.

11. Muzeul National (The National Museum), I (1836-1837), p. 31-32. The Moravians are adepts of the religious sect founded in Moravia on cca. 1722 by Jan Huss followers; adherents to that sect were to be found also in the U.S.

12. Year IX (1838) no. 19, p. 3-4

13. Year V (1842) p. 12

14. Year II (1846) p. 56 Article by Prof. I. Genilie

15. Year II (1846), p 6-7

16. Year XVIII (1846), p. 70-71. See also Gazeta Transilvaniei, XII, (1849), p. 26.

17. Curierul Romanesc, VII (1836), p. 42-43, 47-48, 51-52, 63-64, 67-68, 70-72, 91, 96.

18. Albina Romaneasca, XI (1840), p. 51-52

19. Romania, 1838, p. 868.

20. Foaie pentru minte ... (Leaflet for mind ...), v. (1842) p. 161-164. Eight years earlier, Curierul Romanesc in Bucharest, VI (1834) p. 331 was informing its readers on the political rights granted to Canadian women.

21. Year IVIII (1846), p. 104.

22. See Albina Romaneasca, XIX (1847), p. 242 and Universu, III (1847), p. 129-130.

23. Year I (1848), p. 5-7 and 14-15.

24. Dunarea, III (1849), p. 95.

25. See Jurnal de Galatz, I (1850), p. 259-261, 263-269, 271-274. A second article in Gazeta de Moldavia, entitled The Old World in the New World, deals with the mines discovered in California at the place called "in Spanish Ierbabuena". The third article, in Greek language, in (The Greek Monitor of Wallachia), Bucuresti, I (1849), p. 96; it's historic-geografic description of California.

26. C. Buse, Primii consuli americani in Romania (The First American Consuls in Romania) (1858-1878) in Revista Romana de Studii Internationale (The Romanian Review for International Studies), Bucuresti, 1 (7) 1970, p. 91.

27. Ibidem.

28. On his way to Galati, he writes from London to the State Department on 24 January 1859 (C. Buse, cited work, p. 92)

29. Buletin Foaie Oficiala (Bulletin-Official Leaflet), IVIII (1850), p. 66; Gazeta de Moldavia (Moldavian Gazette), XXII (1850), p.62; Journal de Bucarest, II (1850), p. 397.

30. Year I (1839), p. 5-7, 10-12, 13-16.

31. 1841, April -June, p. 33-47.

32. Demetrius Dvoichenko Markov, A Rumanian Priest in Colonial America, in The American Slavic and East European Review, XIV (1955), 2, p. 383-389; Paul Cernovodeanu, Un transilvanean prieten cu Benjamin Franklin (A transylvanian friend of Benjamin Franklin) in Magazin Istoric, IV (1970), 11, p. 48-51.

33. Opere alese (Selected Works), translated by I. M. Riureanu, Bucharest, 1859, 109 p. + summary.

34. Ibidem, p. 10.

35. All of them to found in the S.R.R. Academy Library.

36. 29 p. in 8^{o}.

37. VII + 105 p. in 8^{o}.

38. XI + 98 p. in 8^{o}. A similar work, in the Greek language is printed in Tulcea, in 1888, 62 p. in 12^{o}.

39. IV + 29 p. in 8^{o}.

40. 379 p. in 8^{o}.

41. Dr. Pavel Oprisa, Benjamin Franklin, conferinta sorisa pentru serbarea arangeata de corpul profesoral de la gimnaziul din Brad in presara Sfintului Andrei 1906 (Benjamin Franklin, a lecture written for the Festivity Organized by the Teaching Staff of Brad Gymnasium, on the Eve of St. Andrew, 1906), Orastie, 1907, 32 p.

42. Alex. I. Botez, Benjamin Franklin, Vista si Opera (B. F. the Life and Work), Bucuresti, (1933), 64 p.

43. Romulus Burghelea, Traznetul invins ... (The Lightning Vanquished...), Bucuresti, 1942 (63 p.)

44. Petru Comarnescu, Benjamin Franklin, Bucuresti, 1957, 25 p.

45. Benjamin Franklin, Bucuresti, 1967, 190 p. + 12 pl. in 8^{o}.

46. Bordeiul unchiului Tom sau Viata Negrilor in America (Uncle Tom's Cabin or the Life of Blackmen in America), t. I-II, 353 p. + 24 pl. and 274 p. + 24 pl.

47. Coliba lui Mosu Toma sau Viata Negrilor in sudul Statelor Unite din America. Traducere de pe a lui Leon Pilatte de T. Codrescu, cu o ochire asupra sclaviei de M. Kogalniceanu. (Uncle Tom's Cabin or the Life of Blackmen in Southern U.S.A. After the translation of Leon Pilatte by T. Codrescu, with a commentary on Slavery by M. Kogalniceanu). Tom. I-II, Tip. Buciumul romanu, 1853, XXXII + 305 p. + 36 pl. and 396 + 37 pl.

48. Bucuresti, 126 p. (abbreviated translation)

49. Bucuresti, 136 p. (Ibidem)

50. Bucuresti, without year, in "Biblioteca pentru toti" (Everyman's Library), 218 p.

51. A translation by W. Ioana, Bucuresti, without year, in two volumes in the collection "Licurici" (The Glow Worm) 160 + 160 p., another by Maria Manoliu, Bucuresti, without year, in the coll. "Forum", 275 p.

52. Coliba unchiului Tom (Uncle Tom's Cabin), Bucuresti, 472 p.

53. Bucuresti.

54. Bucuresti, two volumes.

55. I d e m.

56. Mark Twain in Romania, Bibliography of the Romanian Translations published in Volume and in Magazines (1888 - 1966). Introduction and Bibliographical Presentation Elaborated by Dorothea Sasu - Timerman, Bucharest, 1967, 48 p. Romanian Institute for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries.

57. Bucuresti, 80 p. in "Biblioteca pentru toti" (Everyman's Library).

58. Bucuresti, (1940), 275 p.

59. Bucuresti, (1942), 338 p.

60. Bucuresti, Editura Tineretului (Youth Publishing House), 253 p.

61. Bucuresti, Editura Tineretului (The Youth Publishing House), 459 p.

62. Bucharest, 30 p.

63. Bucharest, 32 p. (Coll. "Lumen" no. 24)

64. Bucharest, 268 p. (Popular Coll. "Socec", no. 101-103)

65. Bucharest, (1911), 30 p. (Coll. "Facla", no. 5)

66. Bucharest, 1938, LX + 104 p.

67. Bucharest, XXII + 283 & 270 p.

68. Bucharest, XXII + 645 p. Mihu Dragomir contributed to this edition translation of the prose texts.

69. Bucharest, XXII + 602 p. C. Vonghizas contributed to translation of prose texts.

70. Patru novele de Carmen Sylva, Alarcon, Bret-Harte si din chinezeste (Four Short Stories by C. S., A., B-H, and from Chinese) Romanian translation by Titu Maiorescu, Craiova, G. Samitca Ed 1882, 134 p.

71. Alarcon, Bret-Harte, Mark Twain, Novele si Schite (Short Stories and Sketches). Translated by T. Maiorescu and Livia M (aiorescu), Bucharest, Leon Alcalay, 1902, 64 p. (Coll. "Everyman's Library" no. 10)

72. Ed. Bellamy, In anul 2000. Ua privire retrospectiva din anul 2000 asupra secolului nostru. (Looking Backward), Bucuresti, 1891, 460 p., Biblioteca "Romanului" (Coll. "The Romanian's Library").

73. Bucharest, 144 p.

74. Translation by G. I. Simeon, 158 p. + summary.

75. Bucharest, 160.

76. Translation by the Priest D. I. Rudareanu, after the French intermiedary of L. S. Pidoux, 36 p.

77. Translation by Carp Greceanu, with a letter of Prof. I. Nisipeanu, 37 p.

78. The first translation made by C. Sp. Popescu and bearing a different, inadequate title came out in Bucharest in 1928 and has 336 p.

79. We point out among others the 1955 edition, in the translation of Mircea Alexandrescu and Marius Magureanu, the 1964 edition and the last 1970 edition, at Ion Creanga Publishing House, in Bucharest.

80. Translation by Al. Iacobescu, vol. I-II, Bucharest, Ed. Ciornei, (1935), 237 + 248 p.

81. Translation from English by Paul C. Teodorescu, Bucharest, 1943, 350 p.

82. Romanian translation by Zoe Virgil Arion, Bucharest, 1931, 265 p.

83. Translation by C. Jacint, Bucharest, (1943), 256 p.

84. Bucharest, Remus Cioflec Editor, without year, 509 p.

85. Fourth edition in 1935.

86. Bucharest, Remus Cioflec Editor, without year, 306 p.

87. Bucharest, 1940.

88. Bucharest, without year, 250 p.

89. Translated from English by Mircea Eliade, Bucharest, 1939, 264 p. (Coll. "Energia" of the Foundation for Literature and Art).

90. Bucharest, without year.

91. Bucharest, 1940.

92. In Romanian, by Valsam, Bucharest, without year; second edition, "Vatra" Publ. House, without year, 516 p.

93. Translated by V. Demetrius, Bucharest, without year, 424 p.

94. Translated by Lucia and V. Demetrius, 2 vol., Bucharest, without year, 638 p.

95. Pe aripile vintului, vol. I-II, Bucharest, 1940, 619 + 628 p.

96. Bucharest, (1940), 619 + 628 p.

97. Bucharest.

98. Bucharest.

99. Idem.

100. Translation by Mary Polihroniade-Lazarescu, Bucharest "Univers" Publ. House, XVI + 624 p. + 637.

101. Bucharest, 1939, LXXIV + 350.

102. Bucharest, "Teatrul Nostru", 1944, XI + 37 p.

103. Bucharest, 105 p.

104. Al. T. Stamatiad, Din poezia americana . . . (From the American Poetry . . .) Foreword by Perpessicius, Bucharest, without year, 32 p.

105. Thomas Alva Edison I (on the cover, the title: Vrajitorul din Menlo Park (the Magician of Menlo Park), Bucharest, 1936, IV + 96 p.

106. Edison, Analiza vietii si operii sale (Edison Analysis of this Life and Work). Lecture delivered at Craiova National Theatre, on the 15 Nov. 1931, under the auspices of the Society "The Friends of Science", Craiova, 1932, 24.

107. Vrajitorul. Viata marelui inventator Thomas Alva Edison (The Magician. The Life of the Great Inventor T.A.E.) by Barbu Apelevianu (Mihail Drumes), Bucharest, 1942, 149 p. The other two works are: 1)Const. Vicol, T.A. Edison (11 February 1847 - 18 October 1931) 64 p. with illustrations; 2) Edison, viata si opera (His Life and Work), Bucharest, 48 p. (Coll. Horizon no. 25)

108. Bucharest, 25 p. with illustrations.

109. Henry Ford, Viata si opera mea (My Life and Work). In collab. with Samuel Crowther. In Romanian by Eng. Virgil Coman and Prof. Aurel Alexandrescu, Bucharest, 1934, 301 p.

110. Translation by V. Cristian. Bucharest, without year, 286 p.

111. See C. Buse, Op. cit., p. 91-101; G. Fotino, Washington in Reprezentantele diplomatice ale Romaniei (Diplomatic Representations of Romania), Bucharest 1967, p. 369-390; these reports were brought from Washington in 1966, and deposited at the States Archives, in Bucharest.

112. G. Fotino, op.cit., p. 375 - 376.

113. N. Lupu, Rumania and the War, Boston, 1919, 122 p. in 8°; V. Stoica, In America, pentru cauza romaneasca (In America for the Romanian Cause), Bucharest, 1926, p. 7-25. The same aim, to inform the American public opinion on the life of the Romanian people, is pursued by the American writer, of Romanian origin, Peter Neagoe.

114. From my memories. For another black dancer, "Mister Schaw", see the newspaper "Universul" from 18 February 1915, p. 5; cf. Ch. Vopicka, Secrets of the Balkans, Chicago, 1921, p. 114.

115. Starkie Walter Fitzwilliam, Raggle-Taggle, Advertures with a Fiddle in Hungary and Romania, new edition, London, 1947, XIX plus 342 p. in 8°.

116. For these years of George Enescu's life see the recent work in two volumes (Bucharest 1971) by a collective of Romanian researchers, headed by Mircea Voicana; for the echo of Constantin Brancusi's art among American intellectuals, see the works of the American art critic Sidney Geist, and the anthology of Ion Caraion, Masa Tacerii (The Table of Silence), Bucharest, 1970, 311 p. in 8°.

117. New York, XII plus 336 p.

118. White Nights and other Russian Impressions, 248 p.

119. New York, 1924, 106 p. in 8° - Newer is the work of Hector Bolitho, Roumania Under King Carol, New York, 1940, 175 p. in 8°.

120. George Washington, Fondatorul Statelor Unite (G. W. Founder of the U.S.) translated by V. Cristian, Bucharest, without year, 286 p.

121. Cui fi bate ceasul, Bucuresti, (1945), 421 p.

122. Ucigasii (The Killers) and another story, translated by Aleutina Cretu, Bucuresti, 1946, 64 p.

123. Nuvele (Short Stories), translated by J. Bryes, Bucharest, 1958, 132 p.

124. Adio arme; A avea si a nu avea, traducere si prefata de Radu Lupan, Bucuresti, 1961, 565 p.

125. Radu Lupan, Hemingway, scritorul (H., the writer), Bucharest, E.L.U., 1966, 397 p. in 8°.

126. So, for instance: a) Nechemat in tarina (Intruder in the Dust), foreword by Radu Lupan, Bucharest, 1964, 245 p.; b) Catunul (the Hamlet), foreword by Rudu Lupan, Bucharest 1967, 366 p.; c) Orasul (the Town), Bucharest, 1967, 339 p.; d)Casa cu coloane (The Mansion), Bucharest, 1968, 413 p.

127. Ursul (The Bear). Translation and Foreword by Radu Lupan, Bucharest, 1966, XLVII + 377 p. Faulkner's work Light in August, translated into Hungarian (**Megszuletik augusztusban**) by Deri Gyorgu was printed in Bucharest in 1967, 436 p.

128. Victorie (Victory), in Romanian by Margareta Sterian, Bucharest, (1957), 169 p.

129. Bucharest, E.L.U. (Publishing House for World Literature), 1969, 574 p. By the same, William Faulkner, cronicar al sudului (W. F. Chronicler of the South), Bucharest, 1965, 23 p.

130. S.U.A. Translation and Foreword by Radu Lupan, Vol. I-III, Bucharest, E.L.U.

131. Barbatul fara femei (Men without women), Novel. Translation by St. Victorian, Bucharest, without year, 223 p.

132. Fortareata in orez (Fortress in the rice). In Romanian, by Paul B. Marian, Bucharest, 1965, 520 p.

133. Eu, robotul (I Robot) in Romanian by Dana Grivat, Bucharest, Youth Publishing House, 1967 , 278 p.

134. Sint un natarau (I am a fool) translation and foreword by Ion Caraion, Bucharest, E.L.U., 1966, 340 p.

135. Fire de iarba (Leaves of Grass), in Romanian by Mihnea Gheorghiu, Bucharest, 134 p.

136. Bucharest, 134 p.

137. Opere alese (Selected Works). Translation and foreword by Mihnea Gheorghiu. E.L.U., 1956, 592 p.

138. Poeme (Poems). Translation and foreword by Mihnea Gheorghiu, Bucharest, 1960, 270 p.

139. Bucharest, XXXVIII + 271 p. ("Everyman's Library).

140. Bucharest, E.L.U., 1969, 372 p.

141. Translation and foreword by Victor Felea, Bucharest, Youth Publ. House (1969) 142 p.

142. All in Bucharest.

143. The review Noi (We) Detroit, 1 (1970) p. 3: Donald Baker; 2 (1970), p. 3: Lisel Mueller; 3 (1970), p. 3: Dabney Stuart; 4 (1970), p. 3: Mark Van Doren; 5 (1970), p. 3: Michael Veshia.

144. Play in 8 scenes. Translation by Alex. Alcalay and Sima Zamfir, Bucharest, 34 p.

145. Teatru (Plays) Translation and foreword by P. Comarnescu, vol. I-III, Bucharest, E.L.U. 1968.

146. Calatoria cea mare (Strange in Comedy) in three acts and four tableaux, Bucharest, Teatru Publishing House.

147. Treizeci de arginti (Play in 3 acts, 5 tableaux,)Bucharest, 1954, 80 p.

148. Vrajitoarele din Salem, Play in 4 acts, Bucharest, 1956, 157 p.

149. Despre oameni si soareci. . . Play in 3 acts, 6 tableaux, Bucharest, 1957, 67 p.

150. Cazul Morrison, Play in one act, Bucharest, 1963, 88 p.

151. Bucharest, 1967, 46 p.

152. Bucharest, E.L.U., (Publishing House for World Literature) 1967, 515 + 459 p.

153. Cambridge, Massachusetts, The M.I.T. Press and London, England, XI + 126 p.

154. Columbia University Press, X + 248 p. in 8°. Besides, these two volumes of contemporary history, St. Fischer-Galati has published a Bibliographic Guide (Washington, 1963, VIII + 75 p. in 4°) and a description of The Socialist Republic of Rumania (Baltimore, 1969, XIV + 113 p. in 8°). We must add two other volumes of medieval European history which also regard Romania: 1) Ottoman Imperialism and German Protestantism 1521 - 1555, Cambridge, Harvard University Press, 1959, IX + 142 p.; 2) Eastern Europe in the Sixties, Studies, New York, London, (1963), 239 p.

155. As for instance, in no. 3 (September 1970) of volume IV, the article

Cultural Anthropology in Romania by the Romanian sociologist Paul Henri Stahl, as well as an information regarding archeological research in Eastern Europe (Archeology in Eastern Europe) a part of which is devoted to Romania.

156. For example in Barbara Jelavich's work Russia and the Romanian National Cause, 1858 - 1859, Bloominton, 1959, XI + 169 p. (Slavic and East European Series, volume XVII).

157. The Romanian National Movement in Transylvania 1780 - 1849, Cambridge, Harvard University Press, 1969, 316 p.

158. For instance Keith Hitchins, The Early Career of Andreiu Saguna (1808-1849), in Revue des Etudes Roumaines, 1965, 9-10 p. 47-76.

159. To be published at "Columbia University Press", under the title In Search of Dracula.

160. Originile politicii Americane (The Origins of American Policy) Bucharest, Scientific Publishing House, 1968, 270 p. In cooperation with Alexandra Sidorovici, he wrote America vazuta de aproape (Close look on America), Bucharest, (1962), 230 p. + 10 pl. (Coll. in jurul lumii - (Around the World). This last book was also published in a German edition: America aus nachster Nähe, Bucharest, (1963), 274 p. + 10 pl. and a Magyar one: Szemtol szembe Amerikaval, Bucharest, (1963), 252 p. + 10 pl. S. Brucan also prefaced John C. Cook's and Gene Gleason's work, Reportaj din New York (Reporting from New York) translation, Bucharest, Political Publishing House, 1962, 180 p. and illustr.

161. Treisprezece scritori Americani (Thirteen American writers) Bucuresti, 1967, 347 p. in 8°.

162. Evocari de calatorie (Travel Evocation), Bucharest, Editura Cartea Romaneasca, 1970, 91 p.

163. Bucharest, 1946, 120 polygraphic page in 4°. We also mention the popularization works of the Martin Selisteanul, Istoria Americii (History of America), Cleveland (no indication of the year) and of Al. Vianu Abraham Lincoln. Bucuresti.

164. Among these works we mention: 1)Alexandru Graur, The Romance Character of Romania, Bucharest, 1967, 2) Cornelia Bodea The Roumanian's Struggle for Unification 1834 - 1849, Bucharest, 1970, 294 p. + 11 pl. (Translated by Liliana Teodoreanu; Miron Constantinescu, Stefan Pascu and collective, Unification of the Romanian National State, The Union of Transylvania with Old Romania, Bucharest, 1971, 367 p.

165. Viorel Cosma, Corul Madrigal al Conservatorului (The "Madrigal" Choir of the Conservatory), Bucharest, 1971, p. 60-61.

166. Ibidem, p. 60-61.

167. Ibidem, p. 60 plate